

# THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XI.—NO 297.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1886.

PRICE, 6 CENTS

## THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

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HOWARD M. JENKINS, Sec. and Treas.

ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices:  
NO. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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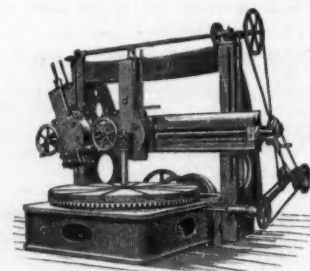
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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

MR. CLEVELAND has given the Senate a new problem to solve by sending it again the nominations of a goodly number of Democrats whose confirmation had been refused before. In all these cases the term of office of these Republican predecessors has expired under the four years law, and it might seem that there was now no reason for refusing confirmation. There would have been none if Mr. Cleveland and his Democratic friends had been content to wait, or had avowed candidly the political reasons for the change first proposed. But they have framed and filed charges against the Republican incumbents, which remain as part of the records of the executive department, although Mr. Cleveland and his advisers refuse to give the inculpated persons an opportunity to defend themselves. It was on this ground that confirmation was refused in the first instance, and it is not at all affected by the expiration of the term for which these inculpated officials held office. And the Senate cannot, in either justice or consistency, confirm any nominee for these offices until this wrong has been corrected. Either the papers must be submitted, or it must be announced that the reasons for the change are not personal but political.

It is denied in a diplomatic way that there was any quarrel between Mr. Manning and his associates just before he had his apoplectic seizure. The President is said to be "greatly annoyed" by the report. But it is notable that no further information with regard to removals and appointments has reached the Senate from the Treasury department since Mr. Manning became ill.

THE State Department announces its disapproval of subsidies to shipping. It so far misunderstands the object of such subsidies as to speak of their being a possible success only where they are not general, but confined to one or a few nations. The object of subsidies is not to place the nation which pays them at the head of the world in its merchant marine. It is to secure to that nation such a supply of shipping as will not oblige it to be dependent on others for the transport of its exports and imports. Every nation which is thus dependent must export enough to pay the costs of carriage in addition to paying for its imports. If it fall short of this it will have an unfavorable balance of trade. The United States is in this predicament, and our great preponderance of exports over imports does not keep us from a constant risk of having to export gold. France has escaped from it by offering a heavy bounty for the construction and owning of ships by her own citizens.

It is quite true that there were better methods for this end than subsidies. But it is equally true that subsidies have done the work, wherever they have been fairly tried. England owes her great merchant marine to them, and they have acted as a premium upon her manufacturers also, by cheapening their export to every quarter of the world.

THE question of the proper interpretation of the "most favored nation" clause in our commercial treaties is still plaguing the State Department. This time it is the government of Sweden and Norway which claims all the benefits of the favors extended to Canada, Mexico and Central America by the act of June 26th, 1884. In his official opinion furnished to the State Department Mr. Garland takes very high ground. He says that "the Act of Congress must have effect as the last expression of the law-making power, even though it should be in conflict with the Treaty." That is to say, we are to hold ourselves to be no farther bound by our engagements with foreign countries than we choose. How would we like it if the Norwegian Storting or the Swedish Parliament passed laws which set aside the obligations the treaty

of 1827 imposed upon them, and told us this was "the last expression of the law-making power," and therefore "must have effect?" Mr. Garland it is true denies that the law conflicts with the treaty, even when the former is construed as admitting our near neighbors to benefits which are refused to Sweden and Norway. The language of the treaty is that the two "contracting parties engage not to impose upon the navigation between their respective territories on the vessels of either any tonnage or other duties which shall be higher or other than those which shall be imposed on every other navigation." But as the law of 1884 stands, we do to Sweden and Norway exactly the thing we promised not to do in 1827. Mr. Garland replies that the advantages of the act of 1884 are open to all the world in the terms therein specified, which can mean no more than that Sweden and Norway by becoming geographically and politically a part of the Dominion of Canada or the Republic of Mexico may exempt themselves from paying the higher tonnage duties we now exact of them!

There are but two courses consistent with national honor. The first is to repeal the part of the Act of 1884 which reduces tonnage dues to our neighbors. The other is to admit every other country to the same benefit. In either case we should at once begin a revisal of our treaties of commerce with European countries, and strike the "most favored nation" clauses out of every one of them. There is no sense in tying our hands by such agreements.

MR. FRYE has undertaken to enlighten the State Department as to the needs of the American fishermen. He complained very justly of the temporary renewal of the arrangement made under the Treaty of Washington, by which Canadian fish come free of duty into our ports. As the Senate with entire unanimity had pronounced against the renewal, it certainly was an extraordinary usurpation of the treaty-making power by which it was renewed. As Mr. Frye showed, the country has very little to do in this matter. Through the changed conditions in fishing, and the use of steam-trawls with seine nets, the value of the inshore Canadian fisheries has greatly declined. We now catch in the open sea what formerly must be sought in the Gulf of Newfoundland. We want of Canada nothing but the right to buy bait for line fishing, and the right to land and refrigerate fish in bond. Both, it is contended, we possess under the law of nations and the Treaty of 1878, to which Canada now appeals.

Of the government the fishermen ask, besides a due care for these two rights, a reconsideration of the absurd interpretation of the tariff on fish. The clause admitting freshly caught fish for immediate consumption has been stretched to cover fish caught long ago and preserved by refrigeration. This process was unknown when the law was passed. Fish were preserved either by drying in the sun or by salting. The former process is nearly obsolete, and the latter much less extensively used.

It is expected that the Senate will be unanimous again in refusing to create a special commission to negotiate about the fisheries. While it would be advisable to have our whole relations with Canada discussed by a Commission, there is no need of special negotiations such as Mr. Bayard has proposed.

THE Senate has not passed the bill proposed by Mr. Logan for the enlargement and partial reorganization of the army. The Democratic members united to oppose it when they failed to throw open the service to the whole body of ex-Confederates, refusing an amendment which admitted all those who had not been educated at West Point, and thus sworn as officers to loyalty to the Constitution. We regret the failure of the bill, in view of the indications that it may be found necessary to supplement the civil authority by some show of military power in disturbed parts of the country,

and that the State militia is not always to be depended on. Thirty thousand regular soldiers constitute no danger to the liberties of fifty-five million people, and are no more than a national armed constabulary, whose powers may be greatly overtaxed by emergencies. At the same time we heartily approve the refusal of the Senate to condone the offence committed by those who misused the education they received from the nation, and broke the oath they took to it. It is perhaps the last stigma upon the crime of rebellion we have left, and we cannot afford to remove it.

THE Senate has passed the bill to admit the state of Washington, only three Democratic members voting in the affirmative. This seems to show that the Democracy is not so confident of its power to control the elections of the new State as was supposed. The most interesting point in the debate was the discussion of woman suffrage. To advertise themselves and attract immigration, Washington and Wyoming territories conferred the suffrage upon both sexes. It was proposed to change the enabling act in the case of the former so as either to exclude women from the suffrage, or to submit the question anew to the male voters of the territory. The Senate very properly refused to take either step. This is a matter in which the states must judge for themselves, as in the case of Prohibition. As Washington territory seems to have made up its mind on the matter, there is no reason for reopening the question at present.

We observe one Senator is reported as speaking of Mr. Beck as opposing the admission of women to American citizenship, when he avowed his opposition to woman suffrage. Senators ought to be better informed. Women are citizens just as much as men, and no power of suffrage is needed to make them such. On the other hand the suffrage in several parts of the West is exercised by aliens upon three months' residence and a declaration of their intention to be naturalized.

THE newest Tariff by the Honorable Mr. Morrison and his Free Trade followers in the Committee of Ways and Means has at last got itself doubly reported to the House. The majority present a report vindicating their proposals for reduction or removal of duties on the ground that the surplus of national revenue justifies this step. It is unfortunate that we have not a formal budget of estimated receipts and expenditures from an official source. If we had, it would be found that the surplus to which Mr. Morrison appeals has no present existence. The revenues are now certain to be less than he suggests. The outlay—if the recommendations of the Ordnance Commission, the appropriations for new ships, and the Blair Education bill, are passed—is more likely to exceed than fall below expenditures. The two former appropriations are imperatively demanded. The third has passed the Senate and has received signs of favorable consideration from the House. Mr. Morrison has no right to assume that any of the three will fail.

We heartily agree with the minority report of Mr. McKinley and his friends, that this Tariff bill has no claim to favorable consideration. If revenue reform is needed, a very different measure should have been reported. If Free Trade is intended, the business of putting raw materials on the free list is not the way to it, except in so far as this bill may be used as a wedge to divide the Protectionists. It should be received with united and uncompromising resistance from the Protectionists along the whole line. They should give each group of interested Free Traders in turn their help to load it with amendments which will make it distasteful to the rest, and then carry the usual resolution to strike out everything after the preamble.

DISPATCHES from Washington show that some woolen goods manufacturers have been writing there to urge the removal of the duty on wool. Among these are one or two from Pennsylvania. The *New York Herald*, which prints their letters approvingly,—of course,—says that "the present wool duty has ruined the woolen manufacturers," but this is obviously an error, if the writers of

these letters are the examples. That they are promoting ruin for manufacturing interests by helping the Free Traders to break a link in the Protection chain is however plain enough.

THE defeat of the bill to establish free coinage of silver is a matter for congratulation. It shows, as we suppose, that the strength of the proposal to have the bill discussed was much greater than its own proper support. As compared with previous votes on the silver question, there is evidence in this direction of the House that sober views of the question are gaining ground. The free coinage people are weaker than they were. This we attribute partly to the growth of good sense on the other side. There was very little high-flying Political Economy ventilated by the enemies of the bill. There was not opposition to silver as coinage, but to the plan for restoring it to its place in the world's esteem. Nor was the absurdity announced as axiomatic, that governments could do nothing to determine the value of a precious metal.

The majority against the bill was furnished by the Republicans. A majority of 25 Democrats voted for it.

The house has passed a number of bills for the construction of light-houses on the New England coast. We commend this fact to the attention of the *Providence Journal*, the *Boston Advertiser*, and the *Hartford Courant*. Do they not see in this the prospect of these commonwealths becoming pauperized by government aid? Would it not foster their self-reliance and their self-respect if they were to build their own light-houses, instead of running to Washington for money to do it? In England such structures are the work of the municipal, not the national government. In our own country the States did this work before and even after the national constitution was adopted. The first proposals to build light-houses at national expense were resisted on much the same ground as these newspapers have employed against the Educational Bill. They were indeed even stronger, for light-houses, unlike education, are not essential to free government, nor is any one, or any group of them, a matter of concern to the whole people. The great majority of the American people never saw and never will see the salt water. Yet all are taxed that New England and other rock-bound coasts may be lighted up.

SOME absurd person has sent Congress a memorial to pay the debts of the repudiating States out of the national surplus of revenue. The obvious objection to this is that this would be a premium upon repudiation. It would be grossly unfair to the honest States to expend the nation's money upon the creditors of those which are not honest. But under a general distribution of the surplus of national revenue on the basis of population, it would be possible to pay off the debts of the repudiating States by withholding a part of their share for the benefit of their creditors.

THERE has been another bloody collision in connection with the great railroad strike, but in this case the strikers behaved with a self-control which does them great credit, and which ought to have impressed the public mind more than it has done. Thanks to the efforts of those newspapers which speak for capital rather than the country, the matter has been made to bear the appearance of aggression on the part of the workmen. But the crowd in East St. Louis, upon which the deputy-marshals fired, were offering no provocation whatever. Of the six persons who were killed only two were strikers, and one was a woman. As might have been expected the strikers ran for their arms when this attack was made, and the deputies had a narrow escape across the bridge to St. Louis. But they did escape, except that one received a gunshot wound and a severe beating. And in the face of this gross provocation, there has been no farther violence from the strikers, beyond that duress which they have been exercising to prevent the starting of freight trains. The government of Illinois very probably has taken steps to have the men who fired upon the crowd brought to



trial. It is to be presumed that the lives of the American citizens are at least as sacred as the property of the American railroads.

THE President has selected Senator Jackson, of Tennessee, for the judgeship vacated by the death of Judge Baxter. There was an attempt to fill the place in the interest of the Pan-Electric Ring, which embraces the other Tennessee Senator and a large representation of Tennessee Democrats. No less a person than Mr. Casey Young was pressed as candidate for the judicial honor. His testimony in the Pan-Electric investigation enables the country to see how much it has missed by his non-appointment. Last week he admitted to the committee that when the record read in the hearing before Secretary Lamar was printed in Washington under his direction, twelve or fifteen copies were mutilated by cutting out one or more affidavits and substituting other matter so as to preserve the original paging, and that copies of this altered record were sent to New Orleans for use in the recent trial!

Of Mr. Jackson we have heard and seen nothing which is not calculated to inspire confidence in him as a judge. He seems to stand entirely outside the Pan-Electric ring, and he took and maintained a very honorable position with regard to Tennessee's financial obligations when the subject was up two or three years ago. That he is able to take a large view of the constitutional obligations of the nation to its people is shown by his hearty support of the Educational Bill, and his speeches on the passage go to prove that he belongs to the better South.

THE new Chinese minister has been grossly insulted by the collector of the Port of San Francisco. Although his rank was known, he was not allowed to land until he furnished documentary evidence that he was not a coolie, come to start a laundry, and thus compete with American labor. A good deal of allowance must be made for the rawness of Mr. Cleveland's new hands, who are in charge of very important offices. But it is inexcusable in this official that he either knew nothing of the comity due to representatives of a foreign sovereign, or knowing it, paid it no attention. It is no use to plead that the law required this. It did not. The municipal law has no applicability to the person and suite of an ambassador. If this Chinese noble had shot the collector on the wharf at San Francisco, we could not have had him arrested, much less punished for the crime. All that could be done would be to send him home and complain to his home government.

THE municipal elections in various parts of the country are causing just concern to the Democrats in Congress as indicating a marked decline in their popularity. Not only great cities like Chicago and Cincinnati, but lesser places on whose loyalty they depended have been carried by the Republicans. Michigan is almost the only state in which they have seen their losses compensated by any considerable gains, while in Indiana the shift of votes is so important as to shake their confidence. In spite of their shameful gerrymander they are now less sure of displacing Mr. Harrison and substituting Mr. Macdonald or some other of their own men.

The reasons for this popular expression are not far to seek. The first is that the "reforming administration" has been enveloped in a cloud of scandal and exposure at the very outset of its career. The second is that the national success of the Democrats has been used to hearten the enemies of the tariff, and especially of those parts of it in which the West especially is interested. The third is that the attempt to carry water on both shoulders in the matter of Civil Service Reform has had the usual effect of displeasing both parties. In Indiana the old line Democrats share in Mr. Vance's indignation at the failure to make "a clean sweep," while the ex-Republicans who voted for Mr. Cleveland express the strongest disgust at the character of such removals and appointments as have been made. If the quantity of change dissatisfies one party, the quality of it disgusts the other. And the disgust is the more intense since Mr. Harrison's very able and

damaging exposure of what Mr. Cleveland and his friends have achieved in the offices of that state.

RHODE ISLAND has declared for Prohibition, and has defeated the candidate for Attorney-General who enjoyed the approval of the liquor interest in that State. There is good reason to believe that the majority of the voters are not normally in favor of Prohibition. But the course taken by the whiskey ring in dictating appointments and controlling elections has roused a very large part of the voters to resistance. They voted not so much for Prohibition as against its enemies and those whom it would hurt. The latter announce their purpose to contest the election at every point and by every means in their power, and already have brought suit on the ground of technical informalities.

THE Republican Convention of Pennsylvania has been called to meet at Harrisburg on the last day of June. Reports from the members of the State Committee were very rose-colored,—which is not unusual with such reports,—and an enormous majority for the Republican ticket was "confidently predicted." The fact is that there are a great many Democrats in Pennsylvania, and that the Republican majority is a plant which requires at all times careful and sensible gardeners. There have been times when through the folly and neglect of its attendants it seriously languished.

THE first declaration of preference in the Pennsylvania U. S. Senatorship canvass comes from Armstrong county, which proposes Mr. Grow, and it is also said that there is a decided feeling in behalf of that gentleman in the "northern tier" of counties.

THE death of Mr. John Welsh is no ordinary loss to our city. He was emphatically a pillar of society,—a man upon whom his fellow-citizens could rest their confidence. The magnanimity with which he pledged his whole fortune for the success of the Centennial Exhibition was but the most striking instance of his public-spirited career. Whenever Philadelphia needed a man of unquestioned probity and great ability for a task worthy of such qualities, Mr. Welsh never was wanting.

In personal relations Mr. Welsh was as charming as he was honorable in public. In manner as in substance he was a typical gentleman,—full of consideration for the feelings of the humblest person he came into relation with, and governed in small things as in great by the highest principles. Philadelphia knew his worth and mourns his loss. The nation recognized it when he was selected for the most important diplomatic place in its service. Statesmen and diplomats welcomed him in London as a man among men. Only his own Commonwealth never discovered his existence.

Of the character of Mr. Gladstone's proposals for Ireland we have spoken elsewhere. On Tuesday night the bill passed its first reading without a division. The debate was a fine display on both sides, but the opening and closing speeches by Mr. Gladstone were the finest, and do much to explain his unique position among the political leaders of England. Mr. Trevelyan was exceedingly bitter against his former chief. Mr. Chamberlain hurt his political prospects very severely by the tone he took, and by using a general permission to explain his resignation in a way which involved cabinet secrets. Lord Hartington made an admirable and dignified Whig speech, which probably will affect the English public more than it ought. It was simply the reiteration of highly respectable and half-intelligent prejudice. Lord Randolph Churchill attacked Mr. Gladstone's proposals in his usual jaunty and aggressive style, but not with as much personal bitterness as was shown to the Grand Old Man by the Whig bolters. Perhaps he remembered the fatherly rebuke the premier once administered to him in the House. Lord Randolph predicted the speedy dissolution of the Home Rule party, as had happened with Irish parties in the past,—as though this were a sufficient reply to Ireland's demand for Home Rule. He did hit the bill in several weak places—

notably as a plan to set up taxation without representation. But neither he nor any of the Whigs proposed any alteration worth considering for a moment,—not even a new coercion bill. On this point Mr. Morley,—who alone seconded Mr. Gladstone with notable ability,—very justly insisted. All saw something must be done. What something, if not this?

MR. PARNELL is a very great tactician, and we have some hope that he is using this gift to the best advantage in giving a general support to Mr. Gladstone's proposals. Perhaps he sees his way to having it so amended in the committee as to make it worthy of Ireland's acceptance. Perhaps he expects it to be so badly amended as to justify its defeat without breaking with Mr. Gladstone. But he will greatly disappoint the best friends of Ireland if he accepts the measure as it stands as a solution of the Irish problem. A Parliament which has not the expenditure of all Irish taxes, the control of the police, and the right to protect Irish industry, would be a sentimental phantom and nothing more.

#### MR. GLADSTONE'S IRISH PROPOSALS.

THURSDAY of last week saw the opening of a new era in the relations of Ireland to England. We do not write this out of any enthusiasm for the details of Mr. Gladstone's plans, or any confidence in their adoption by this Parliament. We think his plan so materially defective that we are almost equally divided between desire for the success of what is good in it, and desire for the defeat of what is bad in it. It is the principle on which the greatest of English statesmen bases his proposals for Ireland which constitute the substantial gain for Ireland and for the world. He abandoned and turned his back upon all the evil maxims by which an alien rule had been perpetuated in Ireland. He claimed the right of self-government for the Irish people on the same principles and the same terms as for every other people. And he did this with an authority which addresses itself to the conscience and the love of fair play in every Englishman, and—as we believe—appeals with irresistible force. The English love fair play. It is one of their greatest qualities. Close to it lies their greatest temptation—the temptation to sophisticate themselves into believing that to be fair to others which is convenient to themselves. To escape this they need the voice of a leader who speaks with all the authority right and justice can confer. And so Mr. Gladstone has spoken.

The great passages in his speech which put the case on ground of principle are worth quoting. We know our readers have seen them, but none the less we place them once again before them. They are two:

"What is the basis of the whole mischief is the fact that the law is discredited in Ireland. It came to the Irish people with a foreign aspect, and their alternative to coercion was to strip the law of its foreign character and invest it with a domestic character. Ireland, though represented in Parliament numerically equal with England or Scotland, was really not in the same position politically. England made her own laws; Scotland had been encouraged to make her own laws as effectually as if she had six times her present representation. The consequence was that the mainspring of the law in England and Scotland was felt to be the English or Scotch. The mainspring of the law in Ireland was not felt by the people to be the Irish. I, therefore, deem it little less than mockery to hold that the state of law which I have described conducted to the real unity of this great empire. Something must be done. Something is imperatively demanded from us to restore in Ireland the first conditions of civil life, the free course of law, the liberty of every individual in the exercise of every legal right, their confidence in the law, and their sympathy with the law, apart from which no country can be called a civilized country."

"I do not deny the good intentions of the British Parliament to pass good laws for Ireland, but, in order to work out the purposes of good government there is something more in this world occasionally required than the passing of good laws. It is sometimes necessary, not only that good laws should be passed, but also that they should be passed by the proper persons. The passing of many good laws is not enough in cases where the strong instincts of the people, distinct marks of character, situation and history, re-

quire not only that these laws should be good, but that they should proceed from congenial and native sources; and that besides being good laws they should be their own laws. At times I doubted whether this necessity had been fully developed, and especially with respect to Ireland. If doubts could be entertained before the last general election, they cannot now be entertained.

"The principle I have laid down I am not laying down for Ireland exceptionally. It is the very principle upon which, within my recollection, to the immense advantage of the country, Parliament has not only altered but revolutionized our method of government. When I held office at the Colonial Office, fifty years ago, the colonies were governed from Downing street. The result was that the home government was always in conflict with those countries which had legislative assemblies. We had continual shocks with the colonies then. But all that has been changed. The British Parliament tried to pass good laws for the colonies, but the colonies said: 'We don't want your good laws; we want our own good laws.' And Parliament at length admitted the reasonableness of this principle. This principle has now come home to us from across the seas, and the House has now to consider whether it is applicable to the case of Ireland. . . . We now stand face to face with what is termed 'Irish Nationality,' venting itself in a demand for general self-government in Irish, not in Imperial, affairs."

This is the truth for which we have been contending ever since the first number of THE AMERICAN was issued, and which even generally fair-minded men like Prof. Goldwin Smith have refused to see. No Liberal in politics can continue his claim to be regarded as fair-minded, if he declines to see it after this lucid and convincing statement of it. He might combat details and be fair, if he do not go so far as to touch the substance. He may be a believer in despotism, and object on principle to self-government. But he cannot be a fair-minded Liberal and dissent from the position taken by Mr. Gladstone.

When we come to Mr. Gladstone's treatment of details, we feel a good deal of disappointment. It seems evident that he has laid before Parliament not the plan he would regard as best harmonizing with the principles he lays down, but that which he found it possible to have endorsed by his Cabinet. It gives an emphatic contradiction to the charges of obstinate adherence to his own opinions which were so busily circulated a few weeks ago. These stories were not borne out by anything in his previous record as a statesman. At times his weakness has been in yielding his conscientious convictions to the pressure brought to bear by smaller and less honest men, as in the war upon Arabi Bey. In this case also he has yielded more than he ought, or his frank recognition of Ireland's right to self-government would not be hampered by conditions which imply something like a denial of the right.

The two great faults in the measure are the attempt to impose on Ireland a constitution which reflects English rather than Irish ideas of what the country needs, and the attempt to exact revenue without giving a voice in its expenditure or in the imposition of the taxes by which it is raised.

Mr. Gladstone intimates very emphatically that his plan is as new to the Irish representatives as to any persons in his audience. In deference to British prejudices he avoided taking them into his councils in the preparation of this measure. He hopes they will find it worthy of their acceptance, but he has no assurance to that effect. He proposes a fundamental law for a country, not one of whose 105 representatives has ever seen a line of it! Now the right of self-government implies the right of choice as to the form and manner of the government. The right to be governed by laws enacted only by a national legislature must include the fundamental law of the land equally with every law adopted under that fundamental law. And this Mr. Gladstone denies to the Irish people. He proposes a double-chambered legislature where they want one chamber. He proposes that over a third of the second chamber shall be hereditary peers, while the Irish people want no such peers—nor the English people either, for that matter. He proposes that the rest shall be chosen on the basis of a high property qualification, in a country where the property-owners are unnatural, and are arrayed in opposition to the will of the people. We do not criticise these proposals in themselves. Let us even assume that they are good arrangements. Yet they have a foreign,



not a domestic character. They are provisions which "the proper persons" to pass laws for Ireland never would have suggested, much less approved of. Their "mainspring is not Irish but English." They are out of keeping with "the strong instincts of the people, distinct marks of character, situation and history," which distinguish Ireland from England. And they are not in keeping with the precedents set by England's newer colonial policy. The colonies were consulted and their preferences ascertained before their forms of government were bestowed by acts of Parliament.

Still less in harmony with the colonial precedent are the fiscal arrangements proposed for Ireland. The customs and excise duties imposed by the laws of the empire are to be levied in Ireland also. The British Parliament—misnamed the Imperial Parliament—is to pass these laws, without asking any leave for Ireland. The receipts of the customs and excises are to be held in British hands, and no penny is to go to Ireland's uses until the British slice has been subtracted for imperial purposes—to pay for an army and navy and diplomacy over which Ireland is to have no control.

This is not the fashion in which England granted self-government to her colonies. If it had been, the conflict between Downing street and the colonies, to which Mr. Gladstone refers as common in his youth, would have been as common in his old age. To enact this arrangement is to enact a perpetual quarrel between Ireland and England. There is no point on which the Irish people are more urgent for self-government than this. There is no point in self-government which touches national pride and national interest so closely. It was on just this issue that America broke "the unity of the empire" in 1775, and that Ireland established "Home Rule" by threats of rebellion in 1782. This defect alone would justify Mr. Parnell in mustering his force for the defeat of the bill as a mockery of Irish hopes,—as a refusal to Ireland to permit her to undo the evils inflicted on her by an alien rule.

Mr. Gladstone repudiates the idea of "taxation without representation," and yet he formally proposes its enactment in Ireland. There are but two courses open, and he has pursued neither. The first is to hold "imperial" sessions of the British Parliament with a full Irish delegation, and at these sessions to dispose of all the revenue levied for imperial purposes, and to pass upon all strictly imperial questions. The second is to let Ireland assume her share of the imperial debt and settle all questions of revenue, taxation and expenditure for herself. This last involves no loss to England. Ireland now pays nothing towards the expenses of the empire. Her own government costs more than her revenue, and the deficit is paid from the imperial treasury. And it would be in exact accordance with the precedents established in the case of the colonies, which contribute nothing to the expenses of the empire of which they are a part.

We see it announced that the Irish people and those who sympathize with them in America will stand by him in any decision he may reach with regard to Mr. Gladstone's proposals. We have the best authority for saying that this is entirely untrue. Any plan which leaves Ireland inside the poisonous folds of that shirt of Nessus, the British fiscal system, must be met with refusal as less than the irreducible minimum of Irish demand, or Mr. Parnell parts company with those of both Irish and American nationality who have given him the most hearty support on this side of the Atlantic.

That the Irish members will support the bill in its first and second reading is a matter of course, and the indications are that it will pass both. But their votes on the third reading should depend upon their success in bringing it into genuine harmony with the principles its author has laid down, but to which it does not conform. They will have dealt unfaithfully by their country if they sacrifice her prosperity to the merely sentimental gain of having a Parliament meet in Dublin,—a Parliament shorn of all the important functions of national legislation, and with its hands tied to prevent its doing anything for Ireland's welfare. They

will have dealt unfairly by England if they accept an arrangement which should be the first firm step to peace as the fulcrum of fresh and still bitter quarrels with her. Let them deal honestly with Mr. Gladstone and the English people, and make their minimum also their maximum of what they ask for Ireland.

If they fail to do so their hour is past. The party which believes only in entire and absolute separation, and which disbelieves in any Parliamentary and constitutional measures to secure self-government for Ireland, will come to the front again. For seven years past they have effaced themselves that Mr. Parnell and his experiment might have the fairest chance of success. They have given the Home Rulers support of every reasonable kind, while not regarding it as an adequate solution, or expecting the Home Rulers to secure it. If the latter are found to be weaklings in this hour of supreme demands, the task of Ireland's liberation will pass to stronger hands and firmer wills.

#### THE PRESENT YEAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WHILE a distinct improvement in the politics of Pennsylvania was affected in the famous campaign of 1882, a large part of the legitimate results of that year remain unrealized. What was done was to obtain greater freedom of action; what has not yet been done is to fully employ that freedom. The Republicans of Pennsylvania were made more considerate of their own rights and less subservient to machine dictation. They were put in possession of the power to choose for themselves, and were relieved from the necessity of simply accepting and approving a "slate." Their conventions became once more deliberative bodies to be moved by the general impulses, and to register the general wishes of the party, and they were set free from the condition of serfhood to which they had been subjected by the managers of the party's machine.

But the things yet undone are things essential. It remains to employ the party's liberty of action justly and wisely in behalf of the public welfare. There was a spirit of reform, a demand for progress, in the great protest of 1882. That movement did not merely signify a "kick;" it represented an aspiration. It was not merely that Republicans would not submit to the indignity of machine control; it was that they wanted something better than machine results. It wanted, for instance, men who held to the principle of Protection because they believed in it as best, and not merely because they saw a private gain or a political advantage in doing so,—men, therefore, who would not endanger the maintenance of the Protective policy from a desire to serve a local, or personal, or factional purpose. The Republicans of 1882 wanted to give form and substance and life to the promises of convention "platforms." They wished to see the party made something more than an agency to give office to those who grabbed or intrigued to get them,—an instrumentality instead by which men who had won the confidence of the public by their character and their abilities should be placed in positions where they could effectively serve the public. It was, in fact, a movement expressing a wish for better things than machine management and ring politicians would bring about, and therefore it was, and is still, a demand for the promotion of men who comprehended the higher purposes of the party. Mr. Grow's candidacy in 1881, Mr. Mitchell's subsequent election, the nomination of an Independent ticket in 1882, the platform of the Horticultural Hall convention, the declarations of principle and the definitions of method which were embodied in the correspondence that subsequently took place, the speeches and addresses of Mr. Stewart, Col. McMichael and others,—all these were expressive of the wish of a great number of Republicans to call the whole organization to a more elevated and a more honorable sense of its public duty than had been presented by Mr. Cameron and the lieutenants whom he gathered around him.

Remaining unrealized up to this time, this demand for a regeneration and reform presents itself now. It is plain that the present year it will be put upon its trial. The question will have

to be met whether any progress toward the wished-for results shall be made. In the national elections so much of general concern is involved that State issues are lost sight of; in the off years too little is at stake to thoroughly arouse the people's interest; but in the year of the Governor's election opportunity and suitability alike prompt the sharp, earnest activity of those who demand at the party's hands not only a fair consideration of its high responsibilities, but a fair attempt to discharge them. This is the time when it may be fairly called into service, and when the demand may be justly made that it fulfil the purposes of its existence.

The friendly and thus far undivided support given to the candidacy of General Beaver constitutes a political force which must be recognized, and which at the same time may be challenged by public opinion for a statement of the ground it stands on. Is it upon the old plane of ring control and machine method? Is this harmony and unanimity to be employed as a cloak for making a ticket not fit to be elected? And is the election, if carried by the good nature of Independent Republicans, to be then used as the basis for rebuilding the old structure which in 1882 was successfully assaulted? These are questions that naturally come up and that will have to be answered, at one time or other. It would be vastly preferable to have them fully and satisfactorily answered in advance, by the choice of a strong and intelligent convention, by its free and fearless deliberation, by its earnest and honest expression of principle, by its nomination of candidates whose character and abilities will disarm reasonable criticism, by the choice of an honest and able Republican Legislature, and by the abandonment of schemes to make a factional prize of the Senatorship now held by Mr. Mitchell in trust for the progressive and independent elements of the party. Such answers would be tangible and substantial; they would be convincing. They would be so unassailable that the nominations for Governor and the other State places would be heartily and fully endorsed by the people. And, as a matter of fact, no other answers will have any value. It is something definite and real which the people are looking for, and not that sort of politicians' promises which are only good before election.

#### THE TRAVELS OF FROUDE.<sup>1</sup>

THE project of visiting the colonies and becoming personally acquainted with them and their inhabitants had long occupied a large space in Mr. Froude's thoughts, he tells us, and ten years ago he actually started out for Australia, but stopping at Cape Town he became so entangled in political affairs there that the time allotted for his journey expired, and he returned to England without carrying out his plan. Last winter he again set forth, and this time successfully completed the trip to Australia and New Zealand, returning by way of the United States. He has here written an agreeable book about his experiences; such a book as only a man of mental culture could have written, and tintured with a mildly pungent pessimism such as only a graft of the genuine Carlyle stock could have produced. The lack of dyspepsia, which we are often driven to believe was the foundation principle of Carlyle's outpourings, still leaves such a genuine resemblance in the cast of Mr. Froude's mind to that of the Scotch seer as will force many people to revise their estimates of the comparative power of a faulty digestion and a distorted spiritual vision. The conception of Carlyle's going anywhere to find out anything of the place is so inconceivable as to suggest a doubt whether one of that ilk would not find objective facts a disturbing element in coming to practical conclusion. Certainly for one who goes to investigate the question on the spot, Mr. Froude carries along his opinions in a reasonably advanced state of construction. Democracy, he conceives, is only another name for anarchy, and its uprise is coincident with the decline of religion, honor and virtue. As the arch-representative of the fiend, Mr. Gladstone is objugated throughout the book, and all the colonists are made to declare against him. The parliamentary system of government is responsible for the shameful neglect and indifference by which the colonies have been alienated from the mother country. What mankind really wants is a beneficent despot; and like other advocates of this highly intelligent view Mr. Froude is considerably

exercised over the chance of procuring an unlimited succession of such despots. He sighs for the good old times when men were told what to believe in religion and politics, and believed accordingly. He also reads Pindar and Euripides and Horace and Virgil while out at sea with the eternal stars overhead, and longs for those days when the earth brought forth giants. This may create some mental prepossession, but considered simply as occupation for a sea-voyage it is very nice and proper, and such reflections add greatly to the geniality of the book. An encouraging fact is that he retains, in spite of the demon of popular rule, a disposition to look on the good side of the case.

As for the value of ocular evidence it is a subject open for debate. In this country it has come to be perfectly well understood that what the British tourist observes in his travels, and edifies the readers of the English reviews with on his return, has no sort of importance, and is to be regarded simply as a pastime which tickles the insular fancy and does no special harm to mankind. For the sight-seeing part of his voyage Mr. Froude found the amplest provision made by his friends and others, and was ridden around the country in special cars and official conveyances, was fêted and dined and interviewed, and was generally made so much of that he finds great care necessary to make his stock of adjectives go round, giving one to each of the persons to whom he is indebted beyond measure. But his observations are in the casual tone of a traveler, and he made no effort to get beneath the surface; evidently caring little for any facts except those which bore on the main question of imperial and colonial federation, and which he had set out to find.

Just at the time of Mr. Froude's visit the project of sending a regiment of Australian troops to help Gordon in the Soudan was being considered, and an exciting debate over it was agitating society at Sydney. The troops were finally sent, amid a burst of enthusiasm for the connection with the mother country; large sums of money were subscribed, and many citizens of wealth and family volunteered to serve in the ranks. The contingent arrived in Africa too late to be of any service, but the fervor shown by the colonists in thus voluntarily offering help was considered significant of their attachment, and may be remembered as somewhat commented on at the time. A divided feeling on the subject was however manifested in Sydney before the departure of the troops. Mr. Froude found many persons who deprecated the offer as ill-advised, and likely to be rejected by the home government, and some bitter feeling over the treatment which the colonies had experienced in years past. "England had withdrawn her troops from the colonies, and had charged them with the cost of their own defence. If they wanted soldiers she had warned them that they must provide soldiers for themselves. . . . They were expected to fit out ships of their own. . . . They had even been forced to introduce a difference in their flag. . . . It was absurd under these circumstances to strip themselves of the scanty force which they possessed." But the prevailing feeling was, as Mr. Froude thinks, that this was an opportunity to show the mother country how entirely a policy of separation was against the wishes of the colonies. It was hoped that this spontaneous offer of unasked help "might draw the nation together instead of dividing it, and prove a turning-point in the relation between the colonies and the mother country."

Mr. Froude blames the separatist policy of the home government for the unsatisfactory relations with the colonies, and in his numerous talks with various officials and others finds evidence that the latter have been forced against their will into an attitude of independence. He thinks it all only another phase of the spirit which lost the thirteen colonies to King George. The North American colonies were treated as if held only for the service of England; restrictions were laid on their trade and manufactures to make of them a market for English goods, and finally an attempt to exact an unwarranted contribution to the royal exchequer moved them to assert their independence. But now a change had come. England would no longer waste treasure in trying to subdue rebellious colonies when she might gain more of their wealth by her manufactures than she ever could have done by taxation. "There is no land to which an Englishman can emigrate," once said an English premier to Mr. Froude, "where he is of more benefit to England than the United States," and he went on to say that it was as a consumer of manufactures he was most valuable. With this opinion, thinks Mr. Froude, the home government assumed an attitude of indifference as to how soon the colonies severed political connection with the mother country. It thought that they cost England large sums of money and were of no corresponding benefit. Against this sordid view of the question, making everything of money and nothing of man, Mr. Froude protests with energetic rhetoric. He has no sympathy with those who would make England a vast manufactory for the world by crowding the bulk of the population into back alleys where a glimpse of sky is a rarity, and bringing food to them from

<sup>1</sup> OCEANA; OR, ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES. By James Anthony Froude. Pp. 396. Svo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.



across the ocean. This may make wealth, but not men. Green fields and pure air are necessary to breed strong men, sound in body and mind, etc., etc.—a sort of “babbling” which reminds us of Ruskin's desire to abandon machinery and return to hand tools, and which is of about as much practical value, at the same time that it has a certain claim to sympathy and approval as the sign that this cultivated Englishman does faintly perceive the false foundation on which his country was led, at the beginning of this century, to build her industrial fabric, and that he sees, as though a glass darkly, the shameful conditions under which she now conducts her struggle for supremacy over the commercial world. But he falls short, of course, of getting at the truth. If he were to be told how much he misconceives the true situation of his country, and how far he underestimates the wrongness of her position in the family of nations, he would only scold in reply.

His remedy for the weakening of the ties between the mother country and the colonies is simply to cultivate good feeling by a more considerate treatment, and to sedulously use every opportunity for the display of fraternal affection. He admits that nothing can now be done to satisfactorily unite the governments. The colonies would not be satisfied with an unvoiced representation in the British Parliament; England he thinks, could not admit their representatives to a share in voting her own taxes. After a long period of self-government the colonies would hardly be likely to surrender their autonomy. It seems curious that while, as other pages show, he appreciates and to some degree comprehends the federative system of the United States, he does not suggest any approach to it as the proper plan for Great Britain and her colonies,—the one which would meet his aspiration, and represent his ideal. Why does it not occur to him,—why does it not occur more strongly at this moment in London,—that the true plan is to organize “local self-government” in the several portions of the British Empire, and to hold, for imperial affairs, a Parliament of the Empire? To this the Australian States could send their delegates, and so could Ireland and Scotland, while at Sydney, at Melbourne, at Dublin, and at Edinburgh local affairs received consideration in a home assembly.

Of this country the traveler speaks in general very kindly—so far so, indeed, that perhaps it is well enough he did not have the opportunity to examine us more particularly. He shows that he has read our history, and that he knows at least the prime facts in the building up of the national fabric as it now exists. At this point his more intelligent touch is very grateful after the bungling and blind attempts at analysis to which visitors from abroad have accustomed us. One of his slips, however, which mars a number of pages, is the persistent use of the word “nigger.” This must have been acquired in Australia,—or in England,—for it is no longer in vogue in the United States, and is an unpardonable piece of vulgarity in a book like this.

#### REVIEWS.

**HOBBS.** By George Croom Robertson, Grote Professor of Philosophy of Mind and Logic in University College, London. Blackwood's Philosophical Classics, No. 10. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THIS little volume by Prof. Robertson is by no means the least valuable of the excellent series in which it stands. It is the first attempt at a complete and, though concise, reasonably exhaustive view of the life and works of the great English Absolutist, in the light of the more recent discoveries of letters and manuscripts pertaining to him. The Duke of Devonshire, with whose house Hobbes had a life-long connection—a connection extending through three generations—allowed the author to make use of the papers in his possessions, and from them have been gleaned new and interesting details concerning Hobbes the man, and, consequently, (Hobbes the man being a prime cause of Hobbes the philosopher) concerning Hobbes the Philosopher. The book has as frontispiece a photograph of one of the two portraits of Hobbes in possession of the Royal Society. The printing has unfortunately grown dark with age, and the photograph is not so clear as could be wished.

The plan of Prof. Robertson's book is odd and interesting. As the greatest of French literary critics expected to find the key to a man's work in his life, and interwove biography and criticism; so we find here traced out in order Hobbes's early life; his years as a quiet student, before he dreamt of becoming a philosopher; his journeys abroad, with an account of the special intellectual impulse traceable to each one; the distracted condition of England during the Civil Wars and the rule of the protector, with its influence upon his political speculations as embodied in the famous (or infamous?) “Leviathan;” an exposition of his system, which at this time he seems to have pretty fully elaborated, and last of all, his quarter of a century of wrangling with the Royalists, who looked upon him as a deserter; with the Prelates, who detested

his Erastianism; with the Puritans, who called him an atheist; with the Libertarians, who thought his Determinism subversive of morals; and with the Cambridge professors, who laughed at his attempts to square the circle and cube the sphere. A most curious and suggestive life, and well told by Prof. Robertson; though we would like a little more gossip about the small things in the life of the man. Few men have been more admired and more detested; few men have more completely embodied their personal characteristics and the political ferments of the time in their books. The timidity of the man and the dangers of civil war come forth as a theory of absolute and inviolable sovereignty; the dogmatic and positive cast of his mind are shown in his clear and unhesitating directness of style, and in his warfare with the mathematicians over his pretended solution of impossible mathematical problems; to his selfish concern for the welfare of Thomas Hobbes we are inclined to trace his theory of the absolute selfishness of human nature and the origin of human societies in mutual fear.

His life, up to the age of forty, is very briefly told, for he did not develop even the germs of philosophic thinking until late in life; but the history of the next fifty years—for Hobbes lived to be ninety-one—is given more in detail, and those circumstances dwelt upon which more especially moulded his philosophy. The narration is interesting but not inspiring. The narrator abstains from the disapproving comment to which we are accustomed when Hobbes is mentioned; but no one single act is described which excites a glow of enthusiasm or warms one with generous emotion. We see a strange compound of temerity and timidity, of affability and selfishness, of contempt of human nature and love of admiration; a man who is a royalist by all the ties of early association and by principle, and who is among the first to escape to France when the monarchy is threatened; a man who returns to England with the ultimate defeat of his party, and submits to Parliament; that he may be allowed to dwell in peace, and yet welcomes the young king at the Restoration, and accepts a pension of one hundred pounds from the privy purse; a man who raises a great smoke among all the clergy by rationalistic interpretation of Scripture, and then tries to quiet the disturbance by assiduous church-going, and keeps pointing to the fact in proof of sound religious principles. His life was very long, but, like a wheeling stogy,—long and mean. And with respect to the quality of length one may add, that the healthy human understanding naturally inclines to the opinion that the fact of a man's living to be ninety years old, when he was born at the date of the Armada's threatened descent upon England, lived during the troubles and tumults of the first half of the seventeenth century, and spent his days amid the strifes of Papist, Anglican, Presbyterian, Independent and Anabaptist, is presumptive evidence that he was an unusually mean man.

Hobbes system is set forth concisely but satisfactorily. His chief works are analyzed and their relations to each other indicated. Although the study is predominantly historical and objective, yet occasionally description is accompanied by critical comment of value. The last chapter in the volume, tracing the influence of the Hobbistic philosophy upon later thinkers, both political and psychological, is of especial interest. It is the more interesting as the author differs in several particulars from the received opinion as to the intellectual genealogies of some later English writers, attributing often directly to Hobbes an impulse which we are accustomed to ascribe to John Locke. Prof. Robertson's style is in general clear, but would by no means bear comparison with the lucid and transparent directness of the diction of his hero, who perhaps of all English writers of his century knew best how to use plain English. G. S. F.

**ANNA KARENINA.** By Count Lyof N. Tolstoi. Translated by Nathan Haskell Dole. New York: Thos. Y. Crowell & Co. 1886.

The free, unconscious movement, and the marvelous vitality of Tolstoi's work is one of the many impressions left in the reader's mind on laying down “Anna Karénina.” The succession of pictures is so natural, the development of the characters apparently so simple, that our idea of the greatness of the artist is lost in our perception of the absolute truth of his work. The novel seems to be not a creation of his own, but a revelation of something which actually exists. Thus the artistic product of the book is far richer than if we could describe its effect by cut-and-dried formulas. There is no “system” here, no elaborate “realism,”—nothing which suggests “school.” The author is a “realist” because of his profound knowledge of life, his sympathy with life, but his inspired insight into the deepest secrets of life is the result of his being a poet, even more than a realist. No mere realist could have written the chapter which describes Levin's long day in the hay-fields with the mowers, and the birth of Kitty's and Levin's first child. These are transcriptions from nature, from actual life; they give us too that exquisite thrill of feeling which it is the province of



poetry to stir. Next to our belief in his reality and his insight comes our delighted recognition of Tolstoi's long and careful observation of all the phenomena of nature and society. He has no partialities. He has watched and studied everything. He shows children with their naive trust and candor, and their baffling reserves and mysteries; no domestic detail has escaped his penetrative vision, and he understands all arts of feminine fads and niceties. No one except the greater poets has drawn young girls with superior tenderness and delicacy. *Natasha* in "War and Peace," and *Kitty* in the book before us, rival *Miranda* and *Gretchen* as they live and move before our eyes.

*Anna Karénina* herself is a more complex creation than either, but she is not less real. It would be impossible to find a more truthful study of a woman, one which better enables us to recognize the struggle in the moral nature. *Anna* is married to an official high in power in St. Petersburg, who is much older than herself. The marriage has not satisfied her absolutely, but she has nevertheless been happy in her life and in her little boy, and she is startled to find what new and rich sources of enjoyment are stirred in her whole nature by the mere presence of *Vronsky*, a young officer whom she meets while on a visit to Moscow. *Vronsky* follows her to Petersburg, and for him gradually she gives up everything,—her husband, her social status, and finally even her little son. She goes away and lives with her lover, and as long as she believes that *Vronsky* loves her she is, she believes, completely happy. When she suffers it is not from conscience,—at least she does not believe that it is conscience, but from a jealous dread of some new influence which shall draw *Vronsky* away from her. This jealousy is a vital and progressive disease. She tries to fill her lover's life so absolutely that he can care for nothing else. She interests herself in everything that interests him, she develops all her powers, and studies every art to preserve her beauty, and yet she feels every day an increasing conviction that he is tired of her, that he is cramped, mortified to be excluded from the society he loves by his anomalous position. The inevitable law that the guilty must suffer was never more perfectly worked out than in *Anna's* story, yet the cause of her suffering seems not to be her own wrong-doing, but because *Vronsky* needs some interests, energies and a career which his love for her does not absolutely include. He loves her, but she cannot endure it that his love for her is not the only thing in his life. Her irritability poisons all their intercourse. She knows that she is wrong and that her jealousy overthrows more than she can ever build up again. It is like a madness,—she feels that it will destroy her, and she finally rushes towards it that it may destroy her. There is no sadder story on record and no truer one.

Mr. Dole's translation is spirited, and he has evidently made an effort to preserve the animation and *verve* of original. In his desire to banish stiffness he has, we regret to say, often gone too much to the other extreme, and used occasionally anything except choice English as the equivalent of Russian words and phrases. He has too, rather unnecessarily, translated the easy French phrases which interlarded the dialogues in the book; and if the care and accuracy displayed in rendering these into English is a measure of the care and accuracy bestowed on the original Russian, we should suspect him of availing himself of the widest latitudes.

E.

CARMINA SANCTORUM. A SELECTION OF HYMNS AND SONGS OF PRAISE, WITH TUNES. Edited by Roswell Dwight Hitchcock, Zachary Eddy, and Lewis Ward Mudge. Pp. 447. Square octavo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

It is twelve years since Drs. R. D. Hitchcock, Zachary Eddy, and Philip Schaff published "Hymns and Songs of Praise for Social and Public Worship." The book at once took a place not unlike that taken by Dr. Edward Robinson's "Songs of the Sanctuary," when that first appeared twelve years before. It was recognized as the product of our best hymnological scholarship, and our soundest literary and musical criticism. It was, perhaps unavoidably, in the line of the Watts and Cowper tradition, which so long dominated the orthodox, and especially the Calvinistic Churches. Where it was open to criticism from a literary point of view, it was where that tradition in the churches or in the minds of the editors had overborne their better judgment, leading them to include hymns which sinned against good taste and scriptural speech, but which had become consecrated by association, and also to exclude sacred compositions of an older, less smooth, but more vigorous school of hymn-writers. The chief fault of the book was its bulk. It contained 1416 hymns, which with the tunes and indexes filled nearly 600 large and closely printed pages, making a book by far too bulky for convenient use in church, whatever its merits in the study.

Drs. Hitchcock and Eddy, with a new editor whose name we do not recognize, have now published a briefer and more manageable collection. The hymns number only 746, and many are

shorter than in the former. The size of the page is smaller, and the print larger, and the whole volume is not much over half the weight of "Hymns and Songs of Praise." As might have been expected from the identity of two out of three editors, there is a very general coincidence of literary content. No less than 754 of the hymns in the earlier book are excluded, besides single verses; some 84 new hymns are inserted, making, with 662 hymns common to both, the total of 746. These figures of course exaggerate the amount of agreement which results from community in editorship. Probably more than half the 662 will be found in any large collection of hymns by an evangelical editor.

We have examined the new hymns with some care, and find the selection generally good. They seem to indicate a fresh survey of the whole field of our hymnological resources, from the Greek and Latin fathers down to Horatio Bonar and Thomas MacKellar. The additions from Latin and German sources are considerable, though not so many as those taken from the school founded by Isaac Watts and that founded by John Keble. We are especially pleased to see old John Mason more handsomely represented than in the previous book. There are few better writers of English hymns than this robust Anglican of the seventeenth century, who is represented by four hymns, while his spiritual brother Thomas Shepherd has one. Of course Richard Baxter and Bishop Ken are not omitted, but the English Catholic, John Austin, is ignored, although his "Blest by Thy love, dear Lord" is one of the best hymns of its kind. When our hymnologists get as far as our other critics in the appreciation of the sounder verse of the period before Alexander Pope, the old English Psalmists will not be ignored by them. One psalm by Sternhold makes the total for Watts's predecessors in this field.

Of modern hymn-writers the book has much that will not live, and might well have been omitted. The name of Prince Albert will not save No. 437 from oblivion, and that of E. H. Plumptre does not redeem either of the lyrics ascribed to him. On the other hand of the body of genuine and thoughtful hymns by T. H. Gill and T. T. Lynch, we find only five by the former and two by the latter.

The book is probably the best handy and convenient manual of Christian praise that has been published in this country, being the product of sound scholarship and devout feeling, and not too bulky for convenient use. But we believe that there might be a selection of from 150 to 200 hymns, which would meet all the needs of the Christian congregation, as these are met by the standard German hymn and tune book prepared by the Eisenach Conference, and limited to 150 hymns.

The musical part of the book has been edited with much care, and the latest English resources—Barnby, Dykes, Mink, Smart, Sullivan—have been drawn upon freely. But there is no neglect of Lowell Mason, George Kingsley, Thomas Hastings, and (we regret to add) Wm. B. Bradbury. The jingle of the Sankey and Phillips school is entirely ignored.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

BETWEEN Mrs. Walworth's book and Mr. J. H. McCarthy's "Our Sensation Novel," also published in the Rainbow Series, there is a considerable difference, and it is not in favor of the last mentioned book. It is alleged in an introduction to "Our Sensation Novel" that it was produced by two persons who wrote alternate chapters without either knowing anything of the other's plans or ideas. It reads, in very fact, as though it had been manufactured in some such way. For ourselves, though we have grown to be lenient towards this so-called literature, realizing that a considerable part of the world cares for nothing better and never will, we can see nothing in "Our Sensation Novel" that is not thoroughly and merely vapid and silly.

"Old Fulkerson's Clerk," by Mrs. J. H. Walworth, is the third of Cassell's "Rainbow Series," and it is much better than either of its predecessors. It would have shown good judgment to have opened the series with this vivacious book rather than with Annie Bradshaw's "Crimson Stain." It is understood that all the books of the series are to be of a sensational nature, but there are lines and distinctions to be drawn, even herein. "Old Fulkerson's Clerk" is very animated, and in its way entertaining. It is full of incident, moving for the most part about the rascalities of a confidential clerk, but without bringing in the detective element. The interest is entirely on the surface, but it is brisk and lively.

Laurence Alma-Tadema is understood, despite the strangeness of the name for a woman, to be a daughter of the famous artist whose life has just been so delightfully written by Professor George Ebers. She has written, for her own part, a somewhat striking novel, called "Love's Martyr," which Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. publish. It is a strong book, yet a very odd one for a young and delicately nurtured woman to have produced; being a story



if not of illicit, at least of illegal and unwholesome passion. An abused husband, an unloving wife, and a lover, are the three familiar characters, and the story is deeply tragical. It has its artistic value, but it had better never have been written.

Two of the most successful novels in the "No Name Series" of Messrs. Roberts Brothers were "Mercy Philbrick's Choice," and "Hetty's Strange History." The authorship of both is now definitely and formally disclosed by the issue of new editions, in which the title-pages bear the line, "By Helen Jackson, (H. H.)." As the special style adopted for the "No Name Series" is now abandoned, a new cover, with new stamping, is adopted, and aside from attractions of this kind, the knowledge of Mrs. Jackson's authorship will doubtless give both volumes a new circle of readers.

Dr. William A. Hammond is so well known as an authority in obscure nervous disorders, and has lately also obtained such repute as a writer of fiction, that when a book from his pen is put forth with the title "Tales of Eccentric Life," an expectation is naturally excited of some literary performance out of the common. But it is an expectation only slightly met in the work before us. In "Tales of Eccentric Life," Dr. Hammond has had the collaboration of Miss (Mrs.?) Clara Lanza, and it is possible that Clara Lanza is responsible for the greater share of the book; certainly three-fourths of the "Tales" are no more "eccentric" than the bulk of magazine stories which are read with hardly any more attention than the routine contents of the daily newspaper, and deserve no more. A few of the tales deserve exemption from this remark, notably "The Mystery of Mrs. Brown," and "Mr. P. Arnaud." Dr. Hammond's medical knowledge and experience are here clearly shown. D. Appleton & Co.

"Uncle Seth's Will," by Mrs. Nathaniel Conklin, and "The Professor's Girls," by Annetta Lucile Noble, are two well-contrasted imaginative works just issued by the Presbyterian Board of Publication. Mrs. Conklin has written under her better known maiden name, Jennie Drinkwater, a number of acceptable fictions of a religious cast, but "Uncle Seth's Will" is perhaps her most ambitious literary venture. It may be called a full-fledged religious novel, since it has an ingenious and sufficient plot and a variety of agreeable characters illustrating a number of types of life, the whole plan and movement being subordinated to a deeply devout spirit. "The Professor's Girls" is a slighter work, but it is possibly the more readable of the two. It is a domestic tale, not unlike, in temper, the work of Miss Alcott, designed especially, we may suppose, for girls "eighteen and under," but whose home atmosphere must be grateful and beneficial to readers of any age.

"Advanced Lessons in English Composition, Analysis and Grammar," by J. E. Murray, is the second volume in Mr. Murray's plan, the first of the series being elementary. Abundant evidence is given on both books of the author's practical school-room experience. There is an avoidance of useless work for the pupil, and for every step to be taken clear and explicit directions are given. The distinctive feature of the "Advanced Lessons," is the plan of contemporaneously teaching Grammar, Analysis and Composition. The author's ideas on this subject are expressed with simplicity and force, and the subject is worth the attention of educators. (John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia.)

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

FOUR thousand copies,—the whole first edition,—of the Life of Longfellow have been sold.—The house of Estes & Lauriat is on the eve of an important change, consisting of the admission of several junior partners.—There will soon appear a book (D. Lothrop & Co.) for which is anticipated a great run, inasmuch as it meets a crying demand from young women who are forced to support themselves. "A New Departure for Girls" is the title, and it is written by Margaret Sidney.—Later on in the Spring Messrs. Roberts Brothers will bring out the first volume of Edward E. Hale's "Franklin in France," a valuable diplomatic chronicle.—A novel step has just been taken by Mercer Goodrich, a Portsmouth, N. H., bookseller. In order to "get even" with dry goods houses that sell books, he has just put into his book store a complete assortment of dry goods.

The Aldine Publishing Company announces a dividend of 25 per cent. on its capital stock.—The second volume of Messrs. Matthews and Hutton's "Actors and Actresses" will appear before the end of the month. It covers the period of the Kembles.—Sigurd Ibsen, a son of the Norwegian poet and dramatist, has been appointed an attaché of the Swedish-Norwegian legation at Washington.—Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have in press a memoir of Henry Bazley, the Oxford evangelist, by Rev. E. L. Hicks.—A collection edition of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's writings is in preparation in England. Some new matter is to be added to the edition, which will be edited by the poet's brother, W. M. Rossetti.

The American Historical Association will hold its third meeting in Washington, April 27-29, in the Hall of the Columbian University. The President, Mr. George Bancroft, will give the opening address.—Mr. Walter Herries Pollock has abandoned his intention of writing the life of Garrick for Mr. Lang's "English Worthies," and instead he will write the Life of Sir Francis Drake.—An interesting memento of the ninetieth birthday anniversary of the historian, Leopold von Ranke, has appeared in Berlin in the form of a little work containing all the addresses and letters of congratulation sent to the veteran author during the recent commemoration.

Amongst the announcements of Charles Scribner's Sons are the two latest volumes of "Mommson's "History of Rome," translated by Dr. W. P. Dickson; "Persia, the Land of the Imams," by the Rev. James Bassett; "The Epic Songs of Russia," translated by Miss Isabel F. Hapgood, with an introduction by Prof. F. J. Child; Fischer's "History of Modern Philosophy;" and Ribot's "Contemporary German Psychology." Scribner & Welford announce "Letters of George Sand," translated and edited by R. L. de Beaufort, with six portraits; Johnson's "Rasselas;" Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," in fac-simile of the first edition of 1766, with preface by Austin Dobson, and a complete bibliography; Hatton's "North Borneo," and Johnston's "Kilima-Nijara Expedition."

The *Brooklyn Magazine* for April is the first number issued under the new order of enlargement of size and increase of price, a change which definitely alters the point of view from which the magazine is to be regarded, and ranks it with *Lippincott*, *The Bay State Monthly*, and periodicals of that class. The *Brooklyn* under the new order is a very creditable piece of magazine making, and we should think is well calculated to attract the notice of the reading public. Editorial "Departments" are specially new features, as are the reports of the sermons of Messrs. Beecher and Talmage. Contributions are given and others are promised from favorite magazine writers, and the proprietors have evidently made a strong effort to secure popular approval. The central point of interest in the present number is a symposium on the marriage question by Louise Chandler Moulton, Lucy Larcom, Louisa Alcott, Rebecca Harding Davis, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney and other equally good writers.

The title of Mrs. Piatt's forthcoming volume of poems will be, "In Primrose Time; A New Irish Garden."—"The Far Interior," by Walter Montague Kerr, (Sampson Low & Co.), will deal especially with the modes of life and customs of the tribes of Southern and East Central Africa.—Yet another "Universal Language" has been invented. In addition to the German systems of Schlegel and Steiner, a system has been published by a Lüttich philologist, with the title of "Nal Bino."—A volume of "Consular Reminiscences," by G. H. Horstmann, late U. S. Consul at Munich, is coming from the press of the J. B. Lippincott Co.—Cheap publishing is about to reach its lowest level by the issue in London of a series of original novels by well known writers, on fair paper and with striking covers, for a penny apiece. The publishers are the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, and the first two authors secured are Mr. Farjeon and Rev. Baring Gould.

Mr. Lang's "Custom and Myth" is to be translated into French.—De Quincey's "Confessions of an Opium Eater," has appeared in German.—The *Deutsche Literaturzeitung*, heretofore edited by Dr. Roediger, has passed into the hands of Dr. August Fresenius.

M. Emile de Laveleye is about to publish two volumes under the title, "La Peninsule des Balkans," consisting of his periodical writings on that subject, with the addition of remarks on the condition of Macedonia and Turkey.—The Earl of Selborne is engaged on a work entitled "The Endowments and Establishment of the Church of England."

Harper & Bros. announce Richard J. Cleveland's "Narrative of Voyages and Commercial Enterprises," a work a quarter of a century old, now edited by the author's son, H. W. S. Cleveland; "Economics for the People," by R. R. Bowker; "George Eliot and her Heroines," by Abba Gould Woolson; "Mary and Martha, the Mother and Wife of Washington," by Benson J. Lossing—an elaborately illustrated work; and "Memoirs of Mrs. Edward Livingston," by Louisa Livingston Hunt.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill authorizing the construction of a building for the accommodation of the Congressional Library. The vote—159 to 62—surprised even the friends of the measure. The plan adopted was that of Mr. J. L. Smithmeyer, of Washington, and the estimated cost is \$2,323,600, inclusive of site. The bill calls for the purchase, or taking by condemnation through the courts, of a site just beyond the east front of the Capitol. Not more than \$550,000 is to be paid for



the land. It is expected that it will be obtained for less. The building is to be 450 by 300 feet. It is intended to ask at the next session for \$1,000,000 to continue the work, and \$823,000 at the next session to complete it. The building will be detached, thoroughly incombustible, well ventilated, well lighted, and convenient of access to members of both houses of Congress.

Messrs. Porter and Coates announce the following additions to their popular series of boys' books: "Helping Himself," by Horatio Alger, Jr.; "The Story of a Fly-Rod," by Harry Castlemon; and "Foot-Prints in the Forest," by Edward S. Ellis.—The Johns Hopkins University Publication Agency will issue under the editorial supervision of Prof. Isaac H. Hall, a reproduction in phototype of seventeen pages selected from a Syriac manuscript containing the epistles known as "Antilegomena."—Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. deserve a good sale for their production of Count Tolstoi's "Anna Karénina," for it was an expensive work, and was especially translated for them from the Russian. The translator was Nathan Haskell Dole, of Philadelphia.

A biography of the late Bishop of Manchester, by Mr. Thomas Hughes, is in progress. Mr. Hughes is kept busy; he has but just finished his biography of Peter Cooper.—The first part of Mr. Buxton Forman's "Essay in Bibliography," entitled "The Shelley Library," is now ready for issue.—Mr. Slason Thompson, compiler of "The Humbler Poets," is revising that work with a view of indicating throughout the authorship of the anonymous poems,—a task by no means small.

Señor Juan Valera, Spanish minister to the United States, who is about leaving this country for Europe, is perhaps the most prominent literary man of the time in Spain. While in this country Señor Valera has devoted much time to the study of American literature, and upon reaching home he will publish a volume of translations called "Ecos de America."—Henry Carey Baird & Co. have in press the following works: "Modern Steam-Engines," by Joshua Rose; "A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Paper," by Charles T. Davis; and a "Techno-Chemical Receipt Book," edited from the German by William T. Brant, and William H. Wahl, Ph. D., Secretary of the Franklin Institute.—Mr. Whately Cooke Taylor, who has had a long experience as an Inspector of English factories, proposes to publish a book this spring, dealing with the history of the factory system, a subject not previously dealt with in English in a comprehensive spirit.

The Treasury Department has sustained the action of the Collector of Customs at New York in assessing duty on certain German weekly publications forming a continuous story and arranged for binding into book form, which the importer claimed were free of duty under the provisions in the free list for newspapers and periodicals.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. expect to publish in time for summer reading a new novel by Professor Hardy, author of "But yet a Woman." Those who have looked over the manuscript report that the new story is a very marked advance upon the first in power and attractiveness, and is likely to win even a greater popularity than that, which was one of the most successful novels of the last decade.

Mr. William D. O'Connor's new volume, "Hamlet's Notebook," the latest contribution to the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, is to be published immediately by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. An enlarged two volume edition of Nathaniel Holmes's "Authorship of Shakespeare" is also announced by the same house.

Mr. John Burroughs's new book "Signs and Seasons" will be published on the 17th, its appearance having been delayed in order that it might be issued simultaneously in this country and in Great Britain.

Charles Dudley Warner's delightful summer-resort serial, "Their Pilgrimage," deals in the second part (*Harper's Magazine* for May) with the Catskills. His management of the subject is unique, and the clever illustrations by C. S. Reinhart enhance the attractiveness of the chapters.

## ART.

### AFTER THE FIRE.

ONE result of the fire at the Academy of the Fine Arts is to establish the fire-proof character of the building beyond all question. It has been tried and found not wanting. A conflagration kindled in the largest open space in the Academy, consuming a mass of inflammable material gathered there, was allowed to burn itself nearly out, and the injury to the building was comparatively trifling. The pictures, many of them with massive frames; made an exceeding hot fire, and great volumes of flame must have rolled through gallery F from end to end, but that room held the fire like a furnace until the combustibles stored there were pretty much consumed. Not a trace of the burning is to be

seen in the next apartments, save for the broken glass of the skylight.

A question of much interest connected with the burning relates to the sheathing of wood with which gallery F was lined, for convenience in hanging pictures. The sheathing makes the best wall to hang pictures on for many reasons not necessary to state here, but objections have been made to the use of wood, and it has been discarded in some galleries for the reason that wood will burn in case of fire. The sheathing is of temporary construction, and has nothing to do with the fire-proof character of the building as it was erected by the architect, but, as a matter of fact, it is worthy of note that examination in this case shows that the wooden lining in gallery F did not cause the destruction of the pictures. The wainscot which extends from the floor to the lower line may have carried the flames upward, but it was the pictures that burned the sheathing and not the sheathing the pictures.

The repairs to the Academy consist mainly in replacing the glass skylights which constitute the greater part of the roof over the galleries. The Directors set to work at once, and are forwarding matters as promptly as practicable. Some delay has been occasioned by the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient quantity of glass of the quality required, but this is only a question of a few days more at less, and it is probable that unless some changes of construction are undertaken, a week's work will restore gallery F and remove all the damage done to the building.

The lost pictures of course, can never be restored, and this loss makes the fire a calamity, not only to the Academy and to this community, but to the world of art. The priceless examples of the old masters, and the historic works, as of Allston and Sully, which mark the progress of art in this country, no regret, no money, no *ex post facto* care can ever replace. The sympathy of the intelligent public will be extended to the Academy for this grievous dispensation, but this public will also bear in mind the fact that the Academy was responsible for the safe keeping of these treasures, the common property, in a sense, of all lovers of art.

Unqualified sympathy will also be extended to Mr. Alexander Harrison, Mr. Harry R. Poore, Miss Ellen R. Baker, and the other artists who had important works temporarily deposited in the Academy and, most unfortunately, hung in gallery F. The loss in these cases falls directly on the artist, and it is a burden that none of them can afford to bear. Mr. Harrison's "Bord de Mer" and Mr. Poore's "Ulysses" were large exhibition pictures, of incalculable value to the painters for exhibition purposes during the next four or five years, and afterward for reproduction in black and white. It is some comfort to be able to state in this connection that the beautiful figure subject entitled, "Fantaisie" by Charles Sprague Pearce was not destroyed, as stated in the daily papers. This picture belonged to the Temple collection and was hung in gallery H. The press reports probably confused the name of Charles S. Pearce with that of Charles F. Pierce, whose lovely little landscape "A Forest Road" went with the flames.

The Philadelphia Society of Artists, with prompt and practical interest, held a meeting the morning after the fire, and determined that each member should contribute one picture at least for the purpose of raising a fund toward making good the pecuniary loss. Furthermore, the Society resolved to ask all Philadelphia artists and as many others as care to take part, to send contributions to the proposed collection. Mr. N. H. Trotter, the secretary of the Society, is in correspondence with the Academy, arranging plans for carrying out this purpose, determining details as to exhibition sale, etc. A public appeal to the artistic fraternity will doubtless be made in due time, and meanwhile further information can be obtained from Mr. Trotter, Baker Building.

## NOTES.

THE artists of Philadelphia and vicinity have united in arranging a combination sale to dispose of whatever winter work they have remaining on hand, before closing their studios for the season. Among the contributions to this sale so far received are works by Thomas Hovenden, Helen C. Hovenden, Prosper L. Senat, James B. Sword, N. H. Trotter, F. de B. Richards, George Wright, Geo. C. Lambdin, Charles Spooner, Peter Rothermel, Peter Moran, and Isaac Williams. The pictures are on exhibition at Davis and Harvey's this week, and the sale will take place on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

At Earles' Galleries this week a new picture by W. T. Richards is shown. It is a study of the Cornish coast at Tintagel, where King Arthur held his court in the old days before history emerged from the mists of myth and tradition. It is a charmingly interesting work, and a fine example of Mr. Richards's later manner. Earles also have Will H. Low's original drawings for the illustrations of John Keats's "Lamia." These drawings have been made familiar by the excellent reproductions of Messrs. Lippincott's



publication, but artists and students will be interested in the wonderful delicacy of their execution.

Philadelphia is well represented at the water-color exhibition currently held at the Boston Art Club's Galleries; the women as usual coming out noticeably strong. Alice Barber, Mary K. Trotter, Cecilia Beaux, Margaret Lesley, and Phebe D. Watt have works in color or in black-and-white. Prosper L. Senat has several water-colors and etchings, and Stephen Parrish and Jerome Ferris are also in the etchers' catalogue.

The most important works sent from Philadelphia to the New York "Prize Fund" are Harry R. Poore's "Close of a City Day," and W. H. Trego's "Battery Halt." Mr. Poore's subject is the western end of the Chestnut Street bridge, with the throng of people and teams there to be seen at evening returning home from their day's work. The scene is illumined by the diffused light immediately succeeding sunset. It is a subject full of human interest, that Mr. Poore has appreciated and has succeeded in presenting with rare form of expression. That the picture is well executed goes without saying, as Mr. Poore stands among the first of the younger painters who have returned from Europe bringing the skill of the schools with them, and he is, moreover, a conscientious workman, who never excuses himself from doing his best. Mr. Trego's "Battery Halt" is another spirited war scene. The title of the picture explains its subject,—a battery of field artillery dashing at full speed toward the spectator is brought to a halt by the officer in command. The striking feature of the work is the sense of impetuous action suddenly arrested, this idea being suggested with telling force. It is an exceedingly difficult subject to treat, as any artist can understand by imagining a mass of horses rushing forward, all crowding together, all foreshortened, all sharply defined by the full pour of bright sunshine. The scene is one of wild excitement, a shell bursting in the foreground, the noise of battle and the shouting, the ringing commands, the blasts of trumpets, the violent exertions of men and beasts, all suggested with telling vigor, making an appeal to the emotions like the coming of a whirlwind. "Battery Halt" is a great picture, and unless the "Prize Fund" exhibition is extraordinarily strong it will be a centre of attraction there.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

**PROF. OSBORNE REYNOLDS**, a British scientist, has been experimenting for some time past on a newly-discovered property of matter to which he gives the name of "dilatancy," and which, though all assertions concerning it are as yet made tentatively, seems to promise interesting results from further experiments. The idea occurred to Prof. Reynolds from trying to conceive the necessary properties the postulated "ether" of space must possess in order to satisfy the conditions imposed by the undulatory theory of light,—a theory which, it has been said, requires the assumption of at least six different kinds of ethers to satisfy its predicates. Prof. Reynolds finally concluded that "the simplest conceivable medium—a mass of rigid granules in contact with each other—would answer, not one, but all the known requirements, provided the shape and mutual fit of the grains were such that, while the grains rigidly preserved their shape, the medium should possess the apparently paradoxical or anti-sponge property of swelling in bulk as its shape was altered." Following up this idea some highly interesting experiments were made with a rubber bag filled with sand and subjected to pressure. When this bag is packed tight with dry sand it resists pressure like a stone, showing that any disarrangement of the relative positions of the grains tended to produce a vacuum, and hence must make the mass larger, interstices appearing between the grains. At first it appeared that there must be something special and systematic in the fit of the grains together, but subsequent consideration revealed the striking fact that "a medium composed of grains of any possible shape possessed this property of 'dilatancy' so long as either of two important conditions was satisfied." The conditions are that the medium should be continuous, infinite in extent, or that the grains at the boundary should be so held as to prevent a rearrangement commencing. The first condition is supposed to be supplied by the ether; the other, producing analogous results, by the binding pressure of the rubber bag upon the outside grains. Many striking instances of rigidity produced in a granular medium by simply confining it by a thin rubber bag are given; and it is said that in this way bricks can be made of sand or fine shot full of water, and the thinnest India rubber envelope, which will stand as much pressure as ordinary bricks without change of shape. Professor Reynolds is still engaged in experiments on this line, and withholds for the present any complete presentation of his theory.

Prof. W. D. Marks, in an article in *Science*, attributes the slow progress of electricity as a motive force for railways in this

country to the lack of engineering skill devoted to the solution of the problem. Germany has succeeded much better because her electricians combined their skill with the best engineering talent to be obtained, while the American projectors of similar railways have, he says, relied upon their intuition to furnish designs for all parts of their scheme outside of their own specialty of electrical knowledge. In the near future, he predicts, the electric motor will supplant steam on the New York elevated railroads, although some recent experiments made with that view did not appear successful. All that has been attempted in New York, he says, has been successfully carried out in Germany, and a more careful copying of the details and methods adopted there would have produced success. The substitution of electric motors for steam locomotives will be a gradual process, and will progress just in proportion to the engineering skill brought to bear upon the problem.

Clemens Winkler, a German, claims to have discovered a new metal, which he has named germanium. It occurs in the silver ore taken from a mine near Freiberg, and has a considerable resemblance to antimony, though distinguished by certain well-marked differences. The metal is gray, volatile at a full red heat, though less readily than antimony. The vapor deposits small crystals resembling those of iodine, which do not melt. In a current of chlorine the metal yields a white chloride. The acid solution gives a white precipitate with hydrogen sulphide. Herr Winkler is determining its atomic weight, with a view to determine its place in the periodic arrangement.

The *Laramie Boomerang* has an account of some lakes in the vicinity of that city so charged with soda that it accumulates in huge quantities around the edges, so that it is only necessary to haul it away and work it up into commercial forms. There are also several other of these lakes in other parts of Wyoming territory. One of the lakes in the immediate vicinity of Laramie has been drained, and the soda is now being worked up by a company, but the supply in other parts is practically inexhaustible, and has as yet hardly been touched. The *Boomerang* has large promises to make to men of energy and business ability who will attempt the further utilization of this natural wealth.

In a recent paper on the subject of the unexplained failure of mild steel plates and bars, Mr. C. E. Stromeyer attributes the fracture to the deterioration resulting from their being worked when at a "blue heat." Out of twelve samples of steel thus treated which he had tested, nine broke at a single blow of the hammer, while the remainder proved but slightly less brittle. The experiments, he said, all pointed unmistakably to the great danger incurred if iron or steel were worked at a blue heat. Such treatment was the most injurious to which these metals could possibly be subjected, and therefore such failures could not be properly regarded as unaccountable.

At a recent meeting of the London Institution of Civil Engineers American Railways formed the subject for discussion. One of the speakers noted especially the tendency in recent construction of permanent way and rolling stock on the prominent lines to seek economy by increasing the strength and carrying capacity of both rather than by low-priced construction. The main differences between the American and European systems all sprang from the adoption of the flexible bogie truck on the former, thus permitting the use of sharp curves with steep gradients, and a saving in cost of construction by a closer following of the natural conformation of the country. The Denver and Rio Grande Railway was especially mentioned as an example of difficult problems in engineering which had been surmounted by the exercise of much ingenuity and fertility of resource, and as strikingly displaying the capabilities of a narrow-gauge road in penetrating and opening up a new and mountainous country.

#### THE FISHERIES QUESTION.<sup>1</sup>

"As a matter of fact," said the Judge, "the Canadian government have utterly ignored the acts of the Imperial Parliament in this instance, as will be seen by their printed warnings. By these acts reciprocal privileges were accorded and guaranteed to the vessels of both countries—Great Britain and the United States—in the waters and ports of British North America. Every privilege which a British vessel enjoys in a provincial port is the right of an American vessel on the same terms, and so vice versa in the ports of the United States, the only exception being in regard to those engaged in the coastwise trade."

"But under the treaty of 1818 is there not an exception made by which fishing vessels are excluded forever from any commercial rights—in fact, from entering the bays and harbors except for the purchase of food or water or for shelter?"

"My dear sir," said the Judge, with a smile, "there were no commercial relations at all between the United States and British North America

<sup>1</sup>Interview with Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury, of Boston. *New York Herald* April 9.



in 1818. The privilege accorded to a fishing vessel under that treaty was something that was not granted to or possessed by a merchantman. At that time an American ship which entered a colonial port for the purpose of trade was liable to seizure and confiscation, and, per contra, a British ship which touched at a Canadian port and then entered a harbor of the United States was liable to the same penalties. We had no trade relations with our northern neighbors until the breaking up of the colonial policy of Great Britain, which began in 1824, was nearly accomplished in 1830 under General Jackson, and was consummated in 1849 and 1850.

"No treaty ever gave ships commercial rights or privileges in the seaports of British North America, and therefore the abrogation of the treaty (if any treaty) could not take them away or destroy them. In 1818 there were no ports of entry in the Dominion; there was nothing but a provisional government, managed by British agents. Whatever rights are possessed by American trading ships in Dominion waters were conferred by acts of the British Parliament, and Canada has no authority to annul or modify these. Every fishing vessel which goes out from a United States port carries a license to fish and trade which allows her to go into any port where any regularly papered American vessel can go. She has the same right to buy bait to go a-fishing outside the three mile limit that is accorded to any British ship.

"The bluster that is going on at Ottawa and Halifax is really ludicrous. We have no dealings with Canada in this matter. If her people molest any of our crews in the peaceful performance of their calling we will demand damages from Great Britain and not from her, and Great Britain will pay. If there should be any embroilment it will come from the act of the Canadian government. Our fishermen understand fully their rights and the limitations of their business. They have no desire to infringe on what is regarded as British fishing territory. They will go out from our ports furnished with papers which give them the full commercial rights accorded to our merchant ships, and they will obey the instructions of the State Department to the letter. They will then expect full protection against seizure or molestation.

"Now, the queer part of this whole business is the contention of the Dominion authorities that they have a right to police the seas and enforce their own views of treaty rights, in the establishing of which they had no part. They have no ships at all: they have no flags and no register. Every thing is British. If they should fit out vessels and give them registers their rights would be nowhere recognized. Canada is merely a colony of Great Britain; her ships are British ships and claim British protection. The position she has taken on this matter of reciprocal trade relations is wholly untenable in view of the imperial laws, and she may soon find it out; and when she does she will quietly retreat from it."

"What is the best way out of the present complication?"

"Well, there are several ways. We don't want any more treaties and we don't want Canada to have a free market in the United States. Our fishermen are taxed in their business, directly and indirectly, from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent on their enterprises. The Canadians are not taxed at all. Everything that enters into the equipment of vessels for the fishing trade is free of duty. Then the government gives them a bounty—a direct money gift. Let them have a free market, which is what they are fighting for, and you can see that it is only a question of time when our vessels will be driven from the seas. The duty on fish from Canada should equal the taxes paid by the Canadian government to her fishermen. This arrangement would bring both down to the same level; each would have then a fair chance and the best fishermen would win. But if the Canadians can have an advantage of from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent, it will not be long before all the fishing vessels will fly the British flag, and the little remnant of a shipping business left us will have passed over to the Power which aims to be mistress of the ocean."

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- LOVE'S MARTYR. By Laurence Alma-Tadema. Pp. 234. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)
- LABOR DIFFERENCES AND THEIR SETTLEMENT. A Plea for Arbitration and Conciliation. By Joseph D. Weeks. Pp. 79. \$0.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- THE ELEMENTS OF ECONOMICS. By Henry Dunning Macleod, M. A. In two volumes. Vol. II. Part I. Completing Pure Economics. Pp. 376. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)
- TALES OF ECCENTRIC LIFE. By William A. Hammond and Clara Lanza. Pp. 209. \$0.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)
- COMPARATIVE LITERATURE. By Hutcheson Macaulay Posnett. (International Scientific Series.) Pp. 402. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)
- ZEPH. A POSTHUMOUS STORY. By Helen Jackson, (H. H.). Pp. 253. \$—. Boston: Roberts Brothers. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- OUR LITTLE ANN. By the author of "Tip Cat," etc. Pp. 276. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- SALAMBO OF GUSTAVE FLAUBERT. Englished by M. French Sheldon. Pp. 421. \$1.50. London and New York: Saxon & Co.
- A DESPERATE CHANCE. By J. D. Jerrold Kelley, U. S. Navy. Pp. 283. \$1.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- THE EPIC SONGS OF RUSSIA. By Isabel Florence Hapgood. With an Introductory Note by Prof. Francis J. Child. Pp. 358. \$2.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)
- ANNA KARENINA. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoi. In Eight Parts. Translated by Nathan Haskell Dole. Pp. 773. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
- TORPEDOES FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE. By William H. Jaques, Lieutenant U. S. Navy. Pp. 49. \$0.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

#### DRIFT.

—Alfred Krupp, says the *Sun*, owns probably the largest business in the world dependent on one individual. The works within the town of Essen occupy more than 500 acres, half of which are under cover. According to a census taken in September, 1881, the number of hands employed by Mr. Krupp was 19,605, the members of their families 45,776, making 65,381 persons supported by his works. Mr. Krupp owns 547 iron mines in Germany. He owns four steamers, and there are connected with his Essen works 42 miles of railway, employing 28 locomotives, 883 cars, 69 horses with 191 wagons, 40 miles of telegraph wires, with 35 stations and 55 Morse apparatuses. The establishment possesses a grand chemical laboratory, a photographic and lithographic atelier, a printing office with three steam and six hand presses, and a book-binding room. The establishment even runs a hotel in Essen.

—The Queen of Italy is soon to rejoice in the possession of an American canoe, of genuine Indian birch-bark construction, which Baron Fava, the Italian Minister at Washington, has secured for her. The canoe is twenty feet long, and the Baron has procured all the paddles and accompaniments for it, and is now having beadwork cushions and mats of fragrant grasses made for it. Baron Fava will send it on to Rome, and in due time it will float in some lake of the palace gardens and ferry Queen Margherita over the waters.

—The Connecticut Senate recently passed the House bill giving a pension of \$100 a quarter to Mrs. Prudence Crandall Philles, now of Kansas, who was mobbed in 1834 in the town of Canterbury, Ct., for keeping a school for colored children. Mr. S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain) offered to leave the farm where she formerly lived and give her the free use of her old home for life, but she declined, preferring to remain in Kansas.

—The laws enacted by the Connecticut Legislature last week, providing that no child under 13 years of age should be employed in any manufacturing, mercantile or mechanical establishment, and making it compulsory upon Boards of Education and Town School Commissioners to see that the act is enforced; and another compelling all corporations and employers to pay their help weekly, are practical steps toward the amelioration of laborers.

—Dr. A. Tucker Wise, an English authority on pulmonary diseases, says that the effects on the Anglo-Saxon race of living in a cold climate may be seen in Canada and some of the Northern States of the American Union, where the race is physically superior and more vigorous than that of the parent stock. This is contrary to the belief of most English tourists, who insist that the race deteriorates physically in the colder parts of America.

—In the adjustment of the late strike at Cohoes, N. Y., the following is the first clause of the agreement: "The management are at liberty to employ whom wish, whether they be Knights of Labor or not Knights of Labor, as they deem best; provided they shall not in such discharge discriminate against any persons in their employment, or who may hereafter be employed by them, because such persons may or may not be Knights of Labor."

—"The statement that Dr. Holmes and Mr. Lowell are going abroad together is not quite accurate," the *Literary World* says. "Dr. Holmes had taken his passage, with a married daughter, in the unfortunate Oregon, for the 21st of April; and now expects to sail in the Catalonia, on the 22nd. Mr. Lowell's departure is fixed for April 3d. As would be natural the two hope to meet often while in England, and doubtless will be joint recipients there of much kind attention."

—A movement having been started in England to commemorate the centenary of Lord Byron, which will occur in 1888, the poet's grandson, Baron Wentworth, writes that, in his opinion, such a demonstration is not to be approved. Nevertheless he says: "I feel that if the greatest poets and critics of our time were unanimous in wishing to accord recognition of some kind to the name of Byron, his family must respectfully acquiesce in any legitimate honors that were offered with such sanction. But I do not know how far such unanimity exists or is likely to exist, and it is manifestly unfair that Byron should receive any of the ridicule which might attach to those who make inadmissible claims concerning him. I therefore think it is my duty, as his descendant and in his name, to point out that no mere clique of unknown men without weight or authority would have the smallest right to possess themselves of Byron's memory as if it were their inheritance; and if real men of letters are divided in opinion as to his true place in English literature his representatives would ask that his grave may be left in peace."

—In a letter in *Bradstreet's*, Edward Atkinson points out that in 1865 the New York Central charged \$2.45 for moving a barrel of flour a thousand miles, and made 91 cents profit. Now it charges 68 cents for the same service and makes 14 cents profit. The saving to the country in the freight charge, comparing 1865 with 1885, was \$138,500,000. This is striking representation; but we fail to draw out of it all the inferences offered. It does not prove that the reductions have been voluntary; it does not justify the stock watering; and it doesn't undertake to point out what the rate might have been had there been no fictitious capital on which to earn dividends.—*Hartford Courant*.

—There is now on sale in New York a very remarkable collection of autographs of distinguished people belonging to Mr. James R. Osgood, the well known publisher. It contains besides many signed letters of interest and value, a number of rare manuscripts, which will doubtless be sought eagerly by collectors. One of the most important is Emerson's manuscript of his seven lectures on "Representative Men," for which \$500 is asked. Others are Dr. Holmes's "Professor" and "Autocrat," at \$300 and \$325 respectively; an unpublished sonnet by Keats, at \$60; a letter of Goldsmith's put at the high figure of \$200; an Addison letter, \$90; manuscripts and revised proofs from De Quincey at \$50; and Nathaniel Hawthorne's sketch of "A London Suburb" at \$90.—*Boston Advertiser*.

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One of the notable features of the current April issue is Mr. N. H. EGGLESTON'S illustrated article on "The Newgate of Connecticut," the underground prison established by that State, in the old Simsbury copper mines, just prior to the Revolution. The story reads like a veritable romance, and the admirable illustrations serve to intensify the interest it awakens.

The versatile writer, WILLIAM L. KEESE, contributes to this number a tersely expressed and most appreciative tribute to the late lamented General Winfield Scott Hancock, of whom an exquisitely engraved portrait in steel forms the frontispiece to the magazine.

The discussion of the possible annexation of Canada to the United States, which is exciting great interest the world over, is treated in Mr. WATSON GRIFFIN'S able paper on "The Consolidation of Canada," as a reply to the article of Dr. Prosper Bender in the February number, "The Disintegration of Canada," and will be studied with care by all who think North America ought, one of these days, to be one nation.

The readers of this periodical who have followed Mr. A. W. CLASON in his brilliant papers on the Constitution, will be charmed with the manner in which he has drawn a pen-picture of "The Convention of North Carolina, 1788,"—a contribution to history replete with information and suggestion, appealing to all thoughtful Americans.

It is nearly a hundred years since the construction of our government was the all-absorbing trope in thirteen States; and now, in perusing Dr. PROSPER BENDER'S paper on "The Overcrowding of Cities," we can realize somewhat of the magical increase of population during that period. It is high time for our citizens to reflect upon public matters of past, present, and future concern.

To the SPECIAL STUDIES in the history of the civil war WILLIAM HOWARD MILLS, late Major U. S. A., contributes a most readable article on "Chancellorsville," in which, among many other matters of importance, he gives a picturesque description of the locality, and a valuable summary of the Union forces engaged in the campaign.

Nothing that has been written on "Shiloh" hitherto, presents such an impressive and vivid picture of the actual events of the "First Day's Battle, April 6," as the carefully prepared paper of General WILLIAM FARRAR SMITH. In accord materially with General Buell's statements, published in the Century, General Smith gives, what General Buell does not, a detailed account of the fighting in the early part of that memorable day, prior to Buell's arrival.

The first adequate sketch ever written from the National side, of the "Bull Pasture Mountain" battle, is presented in this number to our readers from the pen of one of the participants, GENERAL ALFRED E. LEE, and will be thoroughly appreciated.

This number of the magazine contains also a stirring poem by WILLIAM L. KEESE, delivered at the meeting of the New York Cincinnati, February 22, 1886, in response to the toast, "Our National Independence; may it exist forever."

The various department are filled with material of the first interest and importance.

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SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time Locks.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIVED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.

JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.

R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,  
EDWARD W. CLARK, JOHN B. GEST,  
GEORGE F. TYLER, EDWARD T. STEEL,  
HENRY C. GIBSON, THOMAS DRAKE,  
THOMAS MCKEAN, C. A. GIBSON,  
JOHN C. BULLITT.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

**The Guarantee,**

TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 & 320 Chestnut Street,

IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by the renter, at \$5, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF MONEY, ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Attorney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appointment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc., etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.

EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.

JOHN S. BROWN, Treasurer.

JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.

RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran, W. Rotch Wister,  
Edward C. Knight, Alfred Fittler,  
J. Barlow Moorhead, Charles S. Hinchman,  
Thomas MacKellar, J. Dickinson Sergeant,  
John J. Stadiger, Aaron Fries,  
Clayton French, Charles A. Sparks,  
Joseph Moore, Jr.



